## Managing Vietnam's maritime boundary disputes

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Abstract: This article examines the progress made in managing Vietnam's maritime boundary disputes and analyzes the challenges that lie ahead relating to unsettled disputes. The continuity and change in Vietnam's approach to dispute a settlement and the difficulties in managing the unresolved maritime disputes are assessed. Vietnam has made considerable progress in managing its maritime disputes; however, continued efforts are needed to address the unresolved disputes.

Author Keywords: Boundary; Gulf of Thailand; Gulf of Tonkin; Maritime disputes; Spratly archipelago; Vietnam

Index Keywords: boundary dispute; conflict management; maritime boundary; Asia; Eurasia; Gulf of Thailand; Gulf of Tonkin; Pacific Ocean; South China Sea; Southeast Asia; Spratly Islands; Viet Nam

Year: 2007

Source title: Ocean Development and International Law

Volume: 38 Issue: 3

Page: 305-324

Cited by: 2

Link: Scorpus Link

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ISSN: 908320

DOI: 10.1080/00908320701530482

Language of Original Document: English

Abbreviated Source Title: Ocean Development and International Law

Document Type: Article

Source: Scopus

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the 1982 UNCLOS is that Cambodia does not have the capacity to translate the text of the 1982 UNCLOS, which is a requirement for submission to the National Assembly (Interview by Nguyen Hong Thao with Mr. Var Kimhong, Superior Minister, President of the Cambodia Border Commission in Hanoi in February 2006)Lee Lai, T., (1999) China and the South China Sea Dialogues, See:, Westport and London: Praeger

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Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs criticized Taiwan and stated that Taiwan's plans to construct a runway on Itu Aban constitutes a violation of Vietnam's sovereignty claims to both the Spratly and Paracel archipelagos. Taiwan's construction of a runway on Ba Binh Island (Itu-Aban) constitutes a severe violation of Vietnam's sovereignty, Answer to Correspondents by Mr. Le Dzung, The Spokesman of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 29th December 2005, from the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, at http://www.mofa.gov.vn/en/tt baochi/pbnfn/ns051229163816 accessed on 3 August 2006For more detailed analyses of the normalization process and the way in which the territorial disputes were addressed during this process, see: Ramses Amer, The Sino-Vietnamese Approach to Managing Boundary Disputes, Maritime Briefing, 3, No. 5 Durham: International Boundaries Research Unit, University of Durham, 2002Amer, R., Assessing Sino-Vietnamese Relations through the Management of Contentious Issues (2004) Contemporary Southeast Asia, 26, pp. 327-328

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- For details about the actions causing the periods of tension, see Amer, The Sino-Vietnamese Approach, supra note 40, pp. 8-26The twelfth round of talks was held in Hanoi on 8-10 December 2005. See Viet Nam, China to complete landmark demarcation in 2008, from the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, at www.mofa.gov.vn/en/nr040807104143/nr040807105001/ns051212154021 (accessed on 9 January 2006)Thao, supra note 36, at p. 111For details about the talks and the context in which they took place, see Amer, The Sino-Vietnamese Approach, supra note 40, pp. 11-34, 50-58See also Amer, Assessing Sino-Vietnamese, supra note 40, pp. 331-333The tenth round of talks on sea issues was held in Beijing on 21 and 23 June 2005. Vietnam and Chinese experts hold talks on sea issues, from the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, at www.mofa.gov.vn/en/nr04087104143/nr040807105001/ ns050627151155 (accessed on 24 July 2005)Gulf of Tonkin Maritime Boundary Agreement, supra note 23 Vietnam, China exchange documents ratifying Tonkin Gulf demarcation agreement, from the website of Nhan Dan, at www.nhandan.org.vn/english/news/010704/domestic vietnamchina.htm (accessed on 19 July 2004)See also: Two China-Vietnam Beibu Gulf agreements take effect, from the website of the People's Daily Online (English version), at english.people.com.cn/200407/01/eng20040701 148157.html (accessed on 3 October 2004)Supplementary Protocol to the Fisheries Agreement, supra note 25The tenth round of government-level talks were held in Hanoi on 9 January 2004. See: Vietnam, China hold border talks and political exchanges, News Bulletin, No. 1500-1501 (10-11 January 2004) (English language bulletin), from the website of Nhan Dan, at www.mofa.gov.vn/en/nr04087104143/nr040807105001/ns050627151155 (accessed on 24 July 2005) Vietnam. China continue fishing co-operation talks, News Bulletin No. 1546 (25 February 2004) (Section on Economy) (English language bulletin), from the website of Nhan Dan, at www.nhandan.org.vn/english/20040225/economy.html (accessed on 15 September 2004)See supra note 30For details, see: Two China-Vietnam, supra note 47See also VN - China Gulf Pact to Enhance Relations, Vietnam Law & Legal Forum, 10, No. 118 (June 2004), pp. 8-10Hong Thao, N., The New Legal Order in the Tonkin Gulf (2004) Vietnam Law & Legal Forum, 10 (119), pp. 9-15,19., For an early analysis of the implications of the entry into force of the two agreements, see, July
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• Thao, supra note 23, pp. 25-44and Zou, supra note 23, pp. 13-24For more details, see Thao, supra note 23, pp. 28-30For more details, see ibid., pp. 30-32In January 2005, Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued official statements in reaction to the shooting and killing of Vietnamese fishermen in the Gulf of Tonkin. The first statement was made in response to a question by a journalist on 13 January 2005, Mr. Le Dzung, spokesperson of the Ministry stated that Chinese vessels had shot dead nine Vietnamese fishermen, injured many others, and damaged their equipment. Furthermore, Vietnam had requested China to take active measures to prevent and put an end to such activities, as well as to carry out an investigation and severely punish the killers. Concerning the fact that the Chinese vessels shot to dead Vietnamese Fishermen, from the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, at www.mofa.gov.vn/tt baochi/pbnfn/ns050120164827 accessed on 22 March 2005www.nhandan.com.vn/englisg/news/200105/china.htm, In another statement by Le Dzung on 20 January, he specified that the incident had occurred on 8 January and that apart from the nine deaths and the injured, China had captured a number of Vietnamese fishermen. He reiterated earlier Vietnamese demands. He also demanded that the Vietnamese who were being held be allowed to return to Vietnam, that Vietnamese officials be allowed to visit the injured and detained fishermen, and that a meeting be held by the Sino-Vietnamese Joint Fishery Committee to discuss measures to stabilize the situation. Chinese coast guards' killing of innocent Vietnamese fishermen violates international law, 20 January 2005, from the website of Nhan Dan, at, accessed on 11 March 2005China had a diametrically different view on the course of events. On 18 January, in response to a question relating to the events of 8 January, the spokesperson of China's Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kong Quan, stated that several Chinese fishing boats had been robbed and shot at by three unidentified armed ships. This occurred on the Chinese side in the Gulf of Tonkin. When China dispatched police ships, they were shot at and this compelled the Chinese maritime police to take necessary actions, which resulted in the death of several armed robbers- one pirating ship and eight robbers were captured and their weapons confiscated. During interrogations, the captured robbers had disclosed that theywereVietnamese and confessed to carrying out the robberies. Finally, he stated that Chinawas ready to collaboratewith Vietnam to both take concretely effectivemeasures and strengthen cooperation iVietnam and China issue joint statement, from the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, at www.mofa.gov.vn/en/ nr040807104143/nr040807105001/ns050726144049 (accessed on 26 July 2005) Vietnam, China make first joint navy patrol, from the website of the Communist Party of Vietnam, at http://www.cpv.org.vn/details\_e.asp?topic=68&subtopic=167&leader\_topic=282&id=BT3040634973 (accessed on 4August 2006) See also Vietnam, China make first joint navy patrol, Shanghai Daily (29 April 2006) reproduced on the website of the China Internet Information Center at www.china.org.cn/english/2006/Apr/167254.htm (accessed on 4 August 2006)Vietnam and China hold talks on sea delineation, from the website of Nhan Dan, at http://www.nhandan.com.vn/engligs/news/ 200106/domestic vnandchin.htm (accessed on 23 January 2006)and, Viet Nam, China meet for talks on shared sea border, from the website of Vietnam News Agency, at (accessed on 22 January 2006) The most detailed study on the management on the territorial disputes between China and Vietnam is Amer, The Sino-Vietnamese Approach, supra note 40See: The Joint Declaration of 27 February 1999, issued in the connection with the visit to China by the then Secretary General of the Communist Party, Le Kha Phieu, reproduced in Vietnam Law & Legal Forum, 5, No. 54 (February 1999), p. 13the Joint Statement for comprehensive cooperation signed on 25 December 2000 by the two Foreign Ministers of the two countries, Joint Viet Nam-China Statement for Comprehensive Cooperation (take two), Vietnam News Agency (VNA) (26 December 2000), from the website of the Vietnam News Agency, at www.vnagency.com.vn/Asp/Redanewse4.asp?FileN=frac2612.004 (accessed on 27 December 2000) and the Joint Communiqué of 8 October 2004, issued in connection with the visit of China's Prime Minister Wen Jiabao to Vietnam, China and Vietnam Issues a Joint Communique, 8 October 2004, from the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China at www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjb/zzjg/yzs/ gjlb/2792/2793/t163759.htm (accessed on 22 March 2005)The Declaration on Conduct is reproduced in Nguyen Hong Thao,

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